

**REMARKS**

In this Reply, Applicant has amended claims 1, 9, 17, and 24; cancelled claims 4, 12, 20, and 28 and incorporated their elements into independent claims 1, 9, 17, and 24, and added new claims 34-45 to claim additional aspects of the invention. Claims 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16-17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 27, 29, and 33-45 are currently pending.

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1, 3-5, 8, 9, 11-13, 16-17, 19-21, 23, 24, 27-29, and 33 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious<sup>1</sup> over U.S. Patent No. 6,313,848 to Hoag ("Hoag") in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 20050005236 of Brown et al. ("Brown"). Applicant traverses.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103, the Examiner must factually demonstrate that (1) Hoag and Brown disclose or suggest each and every element recited in the claims; (2) there is a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention by modification of the teachings of Hoag in view of Brown, and (3) there exists some suggestion or motivation, either in the references itself or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Hoag or combine the teachings of Hoag and Brown to produce the claimed invention. See M.P.E.P. §§ 2142, 2143 (8th ed., May 2004 rev.). Furthermore, each of these requirements must be found in the prior art – not in Applicants' disclosure. See *id.* The Office Action fails to demonstrate all of these requirements.

---

<sup>1</sup> Although the Office Action states the claims are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being "anticipated" by Hoag in view of Brown (Office Action at 2), 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is the obviousness statute. Applicant assumes this is a typographical error in the Office Action.

The Office Action does not establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness at least because Hoag does not teach or suggest each and every limitation of the claims, and Brown does not cure this deficiency. For example, independent claim 1 as amended recites “displaying at least one element of data from the first portion of the list item in the second window to identify correspondence between the second portion and the first portion.” The other independent claims recite features of similar scope.

Hoag teaches a method for displaying, in a single window on a computer display screen, tabular data arranged in rows and columns, where the single window is divided into panes, and each pane contains a different set of columns from the tabular data. (Abstract, col. 2, lines 1-11; Figs. 5 and 6). As shown in Figures 5 and 6, Hoag displays completely different columns of data in panes 511 and 512. Hoag’s pane 512 does not display a “column of data from the first portion of the list item” because none of the columns of data from Hoag’s pane 511 are displayed in pane 512.

In contrast, one example of displaying at least one element of data from the first portion of the list item in the second window to identify correspondence between the second portion and the first portion is shown in the embodiment of Figure 2 of the present application. As the specification explains on page 8 with regard to Figure 2, “[I]n this embodiment, the display aids the user in comprehending which rows in the two display areas correspond to each other by keeping the first column “Queue Name” 230 in display area 210 the same as the first column “Queue Name” 231 in display area 220.” As can be seen in Figure 2 of the application, data from the first portion of the list item in display area 210, in this case the queue names dpa\_german\_0, dpa\_german\_1, dpa\_german\_2, etc., is also displayed in display area 220.

In the Office Action, the Examiner argues that Hoag's "header columns" teach the claim feature "displaying at least one element of data from the first portion of the list item in the second window to identify correspondence between the second portion and the first portion." (Office Action at pages 4, 5, 6). Applicant respectfully submits that this is incorrect. As shown in Figure 5 of Hoag, header columns 522 and 523 display arbitrary row labels (here, the rows are designated by numbers 1 through 10) for each visible row in the upper pane 511 and the lower pane 512 of the window to indicate that pane 511 and pane 512 are displaying different columns of the same rows. (Col. 4, line 63 - col. 5, line 7). The numbers 1-10 are merely convenient, arbitrary labels, however, and not "data from the first portion of the list item," as recited in claim 1.

In the Office Action, the Examiner argues that Hoag "implicitly teaches" this limitation because Hoag displays a column of data "from the first portion in the second window." (Office Action at 4). This argument, however, is incorrect because the numbers 1-10 are not data "from the first portion of the list item" as recited in amended claim 1. The numbers 1-10 do not come from the list item that is being displayed in two portions. The numbers 1-10 are unrelated to the data from the list item. In the Hoag system, the numbers 1-10 are arbitrary labels that would be the same no matter what list item was being displayed. Moreover, Hoag teaches away from displaying at least one element of data from the first portion of the list item in the second window to identify correspondence between the second portion and the first portion because Hoag teaches that "different columns are displayed in each pane and the same rows are displayed in each pane." (Abstract, last sentence).

Brown fails to teach or suggest this claimed element as well.

For at least the reasons stated above, neither Hoag nor Brown, whether taken alone or in any proper combination, disclose all the elements recited in independent claim 1. Therefore, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established and claim 1 is allowable. In addition, independent claims 9, 17, and 24 recite features of similar scope, and thus are allowable for at least the same reasons. Furthermore, because claims 3, 5, 8, 11, 13, 16, 19, 21, 23, 27, 29, and 33-45 depend from claims 1, 9, 17, and 24, they are allowable at least by virtue of their dependence from allowable base claims. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the 35 U.S.C. § 103 rejections of all these claims.

In addition, several of the dependent claims are also allowable for additional independent reasons. For example, for the reasons explained in detail in the Reply filed November 21, 2005, (incorporated herein by reference in its entirety) Hoag does not disclose “wherein the data for a list item comes from more than one data source” as recited in claims 3, 11, 18, and 27, and Brown does not cure this deficiency.

In the Office Action, the Examiner argues that Hoag discloses this feature at column 3, lines 3-[7], which teach a plurality of input devices, such as a mouse, trackball, pen device, or other pointing device. (Office Action at 3, 4, 6). Applicants respectfully submit that this is incorrect because an input device, such as a mouse, trackball, or pen device, is not a data source that can supply the data for a list item, as recited in claims 3, 11, 18, and 27. One of ordinary skill, after considering the specification and claims, would not consider an input device, such as a mouse, trackball, or pen device, a data source as recited in these claims.

For at least the reasons stated above, neither Hoag nor Brown, whether taken alone or in any proper combination, disclose all the elements recited in independent claims 3, 11, 18, and 27, and these claims are allowable for this additional reason.

New claims 34-45 additional features of the invention that are not taught or suggested by Hoag or Brown, whether taken alone or in any reasonable combination. Accordingly, Applicant requests the allowance of the these new claims.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and reexamination of this application and the timely allowance of the pending claims.

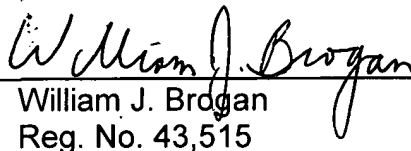
Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to our deposit account 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW,  
GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P.

Dated: June 27, 2005

By: \_\_\_\_\_

  
William J. Brogan  
Reg. No. 43,515